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(54) **Albumin-based nucleotides, their replication and use, and plasmids for use therein.**

(55) The DNA sequence coding for human serum albumin has been isolated and inserted as two fragments into two novel plasmids which can be replicated in *E. coli*. These novel fragments can be joined to provide a unitary DNA sequence which then can be cloned into a suitable host, e.g. *E. coli*, for the expression of human serum albumin (which is used extensively in medical practice in treating shock conditions).

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ALBUMIN-BASED NUCLEOTIDES, THEIR REPLICATION
AND USE, AND PLASMIDS FOR USE THEREIN

This invention relates to nucleotides related to human serum albumin (HSA), their replication and use, and plasmids (and host substances) for use therein.

The gene for serum albumin is regulated in 5 development. On the other hand, serum albumin is synthesised in mammals by the adult liver, and its plateau in adulthood. The embryonic liver and yolk sac, on the other hand, produce predominantly α -fetoprotein, but the synthesis decreases drastically after birth. Recently, 10 Law et al determined the complete sequence of mouse α -fetoprotein mRNA, *Nature* 291 (1981) 201-205. The structure revealed extensive homology to mammalian serum albumin, indicating that the two proteins are encoded in the same gene family. Similar conclusions have been 15 reached from studies on the α -fetoprotein genes of the rat and the mouse; see Jagodzinski et al, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 78 (1981) 3521-3525, and Gorin et al, *J. Biol. Chem.* 256 (1981) 1954-1959.

The complete nucleotide sequence of human serum 20 mRNA has been determined from recombinant cDNA clones and from a primer-extended cDNA synthesis on the mRNA template. The sequence comprises 2,078 nucleotides, starting upstream of a potential ribosome binding site in the 5'-untranslated region. It contains all the 25 translated codons and extends into the poly(A) at the 3'-terminus. Part of the translated sequence codes for a hydrophobic prepeptide met-lys-trp-val-thr-phe-ile-ser-leu-leu-phe-leu-phe-ser-ser-ala-tyr-ser, followed by a basic propeptide arg-gly-val-phe-arg-arg. These signal 30 peptides are absent from mature serum albumin and, so far, have not been identified in their nascent state in humans. A remaining 1,755 nucleotides of the translated mRNA sequence code for 585 amino acids which are in agreement, with few exceptions, with the published amino 35 acid data for human serum albumin. The mRNA sequence verifies and refines the repeating homology in the triple-domain structure of the serum albumin molecule.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Human serum albumin cDNA is cloned into the PstI site of plasmid pBR322 by the oligo(dG)-oligo(dC) tailing technique. Plasmid DNA was isolated from 97 positive colonies which hybridized to the enriched 5 albumin cDNA probe, and the recombinant plasmid pH A36 was found to contain the largest insert of an albumin cDNA sequence. Its restriction endonuclease map is shown in the drawing, together with a restriction map of the primer-extended plasmid clone pH A206. The latter was obtained in a second transformation experiment after initiating 10 the cDNA synthesis from an internal primer. This primer was a 91 base pairs long DNA fragment, MspI(152)-TaqI(182/3), isolated from pH A36. The two plasmids, pH A36 and pH A206, share 0.15 kb of homologous DNA. Together, they encode the entire sequence for human serum albumin, starting with the CTT codon for leu -10 of the prepeptide and extend- 15 ing into the 3'-untranslated region of poly(A).

Sequence of the Albumin cDNA. The sequence was determined for the most part on both DNA strands to ensure accuracy. All of the restriction sites used to end-label DNA fragments were sequenced across by 20 labeling a neighboring restriction site. The entire nucleotide sequence of the serum albumin mRNA, as determined from the cloned DNA in pH A36, pH A206, and from the primer-extended cDNA at the 5'-terminus of the message, is shown in the following Table 1. The inferred amino acid sequence is also indicated. The mRNA length is 2,078 nucleo- 25 tides, of which 38 represent the 5'-untranslated region, 54 identify a prepeptide of 18 amino acids, 18 identify a propeptide of 6 amino acids, 1,755 code for the known 585 amino acids of serum albumin, 189 make up the 3'-untranslated region and 24 are the poly(A) sequence. Nucleotides 5 to 15 (-34 to -24) in the 5'-untranslated region (Table 30 1) are complementary to a 3'-terminal region of eukaryotic 18S RNA [Azad, A.A. and Deacon, N.J. (1980) Nucl. Acids Res. 8, 4365-4376] and thus could represent a ribosome binding site:

(5')...T T^C T C T T C T G T.....albumin mRNA
35 (3')...G A G G A A G G C G U C C m₂⁶A m₂⁶A.....18S RNA

The translated portion of the mRNA sequence codes for the signal peptide and the main body of the albumin polypeptide chain. The

signal peptide is composed of a hydrophobic prepeptide of 18 amino acids and a basic propeptide of 6 amino acids (Table 1). Since pre-peptides are removed from nascent secretory proteins (like albumin) in the endoplasmic reticulum, they are seen only in vitro in heterologous 5 translation systems. As yet, they have not been found within cells [Judah, J.D. and Quinn, P.S. (1977) FEBS 11th Mtg., Copenhagen 50, 21-29; and Strauss, A.W., Donohue, A.M., Bennett, C.D., Rodkey, J.A. and Alberts, A.W. (1977) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 74, 1358-1362]. This is the first report of the presence and the sequence of a 10 pre-peptide for human serum albumin. As it is with other secretory proteins, the conversion of proalbumin to albumin takes place in the Golgi vesicles, and the enzyme responsible for this cleavage is probably cathepsin B [Judah, J.D. and Quinn, P.S. (1978) Nature 271, 384-385]. This is also a first report on the sequence of the 15 pro-peptide for normal human serum albumin.

At the 3'-end of the message, the putative polyadenylation signal sequence, AATAAA, is located 164 nucleotides downstream from the amino acid termination codon TAA and 16 nucleotides upstream from the beginning of the poly(A) sequence. Another characteristic sequence 20 located near the polyadenylation site has been identified by Benoist, et al. [Benoist, C., O'Hare, K., Breathnach, R. and Chambon, P. (1980) Nucl. Acids Res. 8, 127-142]; the consensus sequence from several mRNAs was concluded as TTTTCACTGC. A similar sequence, TTTTCTCTGT, is located 19 nucleotides upstream from the AATAAA hexanucleotide in the 25 human albumin mRNA (Table 1).

TABLE 1

Following are examples which illustrate procedures, including the best mode, for practicing the invention. These examples should not be construed as limiting. All percentages are by weight and all solvent mixture proportions are by volume unless otherwise noted.

5 Example 1 Isolation of Messenger RNA

Human liver mRNA was obtained following the procedure of Chirgwin, et al [Chirgwin, J.M., Przybyla, A.E., MacDonald, R.J. and Rutter, W.J. (1979) Biochemistry 18, 5294-5299]. Immunoprecipitation of albumin containing polysomes was performed according to Taylor and 10 Tse [Taylor, J.M. and Tse, T.P.H. (1976) J. Biol. Chem. 251, 7461-7467]. In vitro translation of mRNA was carried out in a reticulocyte cell-free system, following the instruction of the manufacturer (New England Nuclear). The translation products were separated electrophoretically according to Laemmli [Laemmli, J.K. (1970) Nature 227, 15 680-685.

15 Example 2 Cloning Procedures

Double stranded cDNA was synthesized as described previously [Law, S., Tamaoki, T., Kreuzaler, F. and Dugaiczyk, A. (1980) Gene 10, 53-61]. It was annealed to PstI-linearized pBR322 DNA [Rolvir, F., 20 Rodriguez, R.L., Greene, P.J., Betlach, M.C., Heyneker, H.L., Boyer, H.W., Crossa, J.H. and Falkow, S. (1977) Gene 2, 95-113] that had been tailed with 15 dG residues/3'-terminus [Dugaiczyk, A., Robberson, D.L. and Ullrich, A. (1980) Biochemistry 19, 5869-5873]. The annealed DNA was used to transform E. coli strain RR1, as detailed previously [Law, 25 S., et al., Ibid.]. The albumin clones were selected using the colony hybridization method of Grunstein and Hogness [Grunstein, M. and Hogness, D.S. (1975) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 72, 3961-3965], with [³²P]-labeled cDNA synthesized with the immunoprecipitated polysomal mRNA as template.

30 As shown in Example 5, plasmids pH A36 and pH A206 were deposited in E. coli HB101 hosts. The plasmids were obtained from E. coli RR1 hosts, described in this example, and transformed into E. coli HR101 by standard procedures well known to those of ordinary skill in this art. The E. coli RR1 hosts were lysed and then centrifuged to 35 separate the chromosomal DNA, cell DNA and plasmid DNA. The plasmid DNA, remaining in the supernatant, is precipitated with ethanol and the precipitate is resuspended in buffer, e.g., TCM (10mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 10 mM CaCl₂, 10 mM MgCl₂). The cells for transformation are

prepared as follows: 120 ml of L-broth (1% tryptone, 0.5% yeast extract, 0.5% NaCl) are inoculated with an 18 hour culture of HB101 NRRL B-11371 and grown to an optical density of 0.6 at 600 nm. Cells are washed in cold 100 mM NaCl and resuspended for 15 minutes in 20 ml 5 chilled 50 mM CaCl₂. Bacteria are then concentrated to one-tenth of this volume in CaCl₂ and mixed 2:1 (v:v) with annealed plasmid DNA, prepared as described above. After chilling the cell-DNA mixture for 15 minutes, it is heat shocked at 42°C for 2 minutes, then allowed to equilibrate at room temperature for ten minutes before addition of 10 L-broth 10 times the volume of the cell-DNA suspension. Transformed cells are incubated in broth at 37°C for one hour before inoculating selective media (L-agar plus 10 µg/ml tetracycline) with 200 µl/plate. Plates are incubated at 37°C for 48 hours to allow the growth of transformants.

15 Example 3 Mapping of Restriction Endonuclease Sites

Restriction endonucleases were obtained from Bethesda Research Laboratories and New England Biolabs and were used according to the manufacturers' instructions. The digested DNA fragments were analyzed electrophoretically on agarose [Helling, R.R., Goodman, H.M. and 20 Boyer, H.W. (1974) J. Virol. 14, 1235-1244] or acrylamide [Dingman, C., Fisher, M.P. and Kakefuda, T. (1972) Biochemistry 11, 1242-1250] gels.

Example 4 DNA Sequencing

DNA fragments were dephosphorylated with bacterial alkaline 25 phosphatase (Worthington) and labeled at the 5'-ends with polynucleotide kinase (Boehringer-Mannheim) and γ [³²P]ATP. Following digestion with a second restriction endonuclease and electrophoretic separation of the fragments, DNA sequence determination was done according to the procedure of Maxam and Gilbert [Maxam, A. and 30 Gilbert, W. (1980) Methods Enzym. 65, 499-560] and the degradation products were separated electrophoretically on 0.4 mm acrylamide gels as described by Sanger and Coulson [Sanger, F. and Coulson, R. (1978) FEBS Letters 87, 107-110].

Example 5 Recombinant Plasmids pHA36 and pHA206

35 As disclosed in Example 2, albumin clones were selected by hybridizing to the enriched albumin cDNA probe. Plasmid pHA36 contained the largest insert of an albumin cDNA sequence. Both plasmids pHA36 and pHA206 have been deposited in a viable E. coli host in the

permanent collection of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory (NRRL), U.S. Department of Agriculture, Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A. Their accession numbers in this repository are as follows:

HB101(pHA36) - NRRL B-12551

5 HB101(pHA206) - NRRL B-12550

E. coli HB101 is a known and widely available host microbe. Its NRRL accession number is NRRL B-11371.

NRRL B-12550 and NRRL B-12551 are available to the public. ~~upon the grant of a patent. It should be understood that the availability~~
10 ~~of these deposits does not constitute a license to practice the subject invention in derogation of patent rights granted with the subject instrument by governmental action.~~

15 E. coli RR1 and E. coli HB101 are known and widely available host microbes. Their NRRL accession numbers are NRRL B-12186 and NRRL B-11371, respectively.

pBR322 is a well known and widely available plasmid. It can be obtained from the following host deposit by standard procedures:

NRRL B-12014 - E. coli RR1 (pBR322).

20 YEpl6 is a well known and widely available yeast episomal plasmid. It can be obtained from the following host deposit by standard procedures:

E. coli HB101 (YEpl6) - NRRL B-12093.

Example 6 Assembly of the Serum Albumin Gene

25 Assembling the pieces together is a straightforward task of restriction enzymology. There is only one MspI site in the overlapping DNA sequence of the two cDNA clones. Two enzymatic steps of (i) MspI digestion of the two DNAs, followed by (ii) the use of ligase, an enzyme that seals DNA fragments, will give the desired product. Although two other undesired DNA species will also be obtained in the 30 course of this recombination reaction, both of them will differ substantially in size. Thus, separation and isolation of the desired DNA species will be achieved.

The assembled DNA clone can be used to transform two types of cells:

35 (a) Escherichia coli

(b) Saccharomyces cerevisiae

(a) The vector of choice is plasmid pBR322, the same that has

been successfully used for cloning of the two fragmented pieces of the serum albumin cDNA.

(b) In order to transform yeast with the serum albumin structural gene sequence, the DNA must be inserted into one of the 5 existing yeast plasmid vectors. This can be accomplished by taking advantage of the fact that several restriction endonuclease recognition sequences are absent from the cloned serum albumin DNA. Synthetic EcoR1 DNA linkers can be ligated to the DNA fragment containing the serum albumin sequence followed by insertion (ligation) into one 10 of the yeast plasmid vectors, e.g., YEp6, at the Eco R1 cloning site. The fused chimeric plasmid can be used to transform yeast according to an established procedure [Hinnen, A., Hicks, J.B. and Fink, G.R. (1978) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 75, 1929]. YEp6 can be obtained from the NRRL repository, as disclosed *supra*.

15 Example 7 Expression of the Serum Albumin Gene

The main body of the structural gene will be transcribed by the E. coli or yeast enzymes. If little or no albumin is produced with the selected host, then an Escherichia coli promoter DNA sequence carrying an initiation codon, i.e., ATG, can be ligated at the beginning 20 of the serum albumin structural gene. Such elements are known and available, e.g., lac promoter used for the expression of human interferon gene in E. coli [Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 77, 5230 (1980)]; source of promoter DNA [Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 76, 760 (1979)]. Also, see Nature, Vol. 281, October 18, 1979. It has already been 25 documented that such Escherichia coli promoter sequences function well in the expression of foreign genes in Escherichia coli [Mercereau-Puijalon, O., Royal, A., Cami, B., Garapin, A., Krust, A., Gannon, I. and Kourilsky, P. (1978) Nature 275, 505; and Goeddel, D.V., Kleid, D.G., Bolivar, F., Heyneker, H.L., Yansura, D.G., Grea, R., Hirose, 30 T., Kraszewski, A., Itakura, K., and Riggs, A. (1979) Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 76, 106]. For expression in yeast, see Rose, M., Casadaban, M.J. and Botstein, D. (1981) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78, 2460 and 4466.

Example 8 Screening of Clones Producing Albumin

35 Immunological methods can be used to detect small amounts of albumin made in a bacterium. Flat disks of flexible polyvinyl are coated with the IgG fraction from an immune serum and the disks are pressed onto an agar plate so that antigen released from an in situ lysed microbial colony can bind to the fixed antibody. The plastic

disk is then incubated with the same total IgG fraction labeled with radioactive iodine so that other determinants on the bound antigen can in turn bind the iodinated antibody. Radioactive areas on the disk expose X-ray film during autoradiography and thus identify colonies 5 producing the protein which is being screened for. Detailed protocols of this procedure have been published [Broome, S. and Gilbert, W. (1978) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 75, 2746]. The purification of human serum albumin can be accomplished by using procedures well known in the art. For example, procedures disclosed in a chapter by T. 10 Peters: Purification and Properties of Serum Albumin, in: The Plasma Proteins, Putnam, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1975, can be used.

The work described herein was all done in conformity with physical and biological containment requirements specified in the NIH Guidelines.

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CLAIMS

1. Plasmid pH A36, having a restriction endonuclease pattern as shown in the drawing.

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2. Plasmid pH A206, having a restriction endonuclease pattern as shown in the drawing.

3. E. coli HB101 (pHA36) having the deposit accession number
10 NRRL B-12551.

4. E. coli HB101 (pHA206) having the deposit accession number
NRRL B-12550.

15 5. A microorganism modified to contain a nucleotide sequence coding for the amino acid sequence of human serum albumin; said nucleotide sequence is as follows:

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10 5 10 5
leu phe leu phe ser
CTT TTT CTC TTT AGC (30)
20
ser ala tyr ser arg gly val phe arg arg asp ala his lys ser glu val ala his arg phe lys asp leu ala glu asn phe lys
TCG GCT TAT TCC AGG GGT GTC ATT GCG TTT CGT CGA GAT GCA CAC AAG AGT GAG GTC GCT CAT CGG TTT AAA GAT TTC GCA CAA GAA AAT TTC AAA (170)
30 34 40 50
ala leu val leu ile ala phe ala gln tyr leu gln gln cys pro phe glu asp his val lys leu val asn glu val thr glu phe ala
GCC TTG CTG TTG ATT GCG TTT CCT CGT TAT CTT CAG CAG TGT CAA GAT CAT GTC AAA TTA GTC AAT GAA CAA TTT GCA (260)
50 54 58 62 70 75 80
lys thr oys val ala esp glu ser ala glu asn cys asp lys ser leu his thr leu phe gly asp lys leu cys thr val ala thr leu
AAA ACA TGT GTC GAT GAG TCA CCT GAA AAT TGT GAC TGC TGT GCA AAA CCT GCA AAA TCA CTT CAT ACC CTT TCC CGA GAC AAA TTA TCC ACA GTC ACT CTT (350)
81 90 91 100 101 110 120 124 130 140 160 168 169 170
arg glu thr tyr gly glu met ala esp cys cys ala lys gln glu pro gly arg asn glu cys phe leu aln his lys asp asn pro
CGT GAA ACC TAT CGT GAA ATG CCT GAC TGC TGT GCA CCT GAA CAA GAA CCT GGC ACA AAT GAA TCC TTC CAA CAC AAA GAT GAC AAC CCA (440)
111 120 124 130 140 150 160 168 169 170
asn leu pro arg leu val val met cys thr ala phe his esp asn glu glu arg tyr lys ala phe leu lys tyr leu try
AAC CTC CCC CGA TTG CTG AGA CCA CCT GAT GTC ATG TGC ACT CCT TTT CAT GAC ATG GAG ACA TTT TTG AAA AAA TAC TTA TAT (330)
141 150 160 168 169 170
glu ile ala arg his pro tyr phe tyr ala pro glu leu leu phe ala lys arg tyr lys ala phe thr glu cys cys aln
CAA ATT GCC AGA AGA CCT CCT TAC TTT GAT GCG CGG GAA CTC CCT TTG CCT TTT GCT AAA AGC TAT AAA GCT CCT GTC TGC CAA (620)
171 177 180 190 200 210 220 230
ala ala esp lys ala ala cys leu leu pro lys glu leu arg esp glu gly lys ala ser ser ala lys aln arg leu lys cys
GCT GAT AAA GCT GCG TGC CTC TTG CCA AAG CTC GAT GAA CCT CGG GAT GAA GGC AAC GCT TCG TCT GCC AAA CAG AGA CTC AAC TGT (710)
201 210 220 230
ala ser leu gln lys phe gly glu arg ala phe lys ala trp ala val ala arg leu ser gln arg phe ala glu
CCC AGT CTC CAA AAA TTT GGA GAA GCA CCT CGC CTC AGC CAG AGA TTT CCC AAA CCT GAG TTT GCA GAA (300)

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6. Nucleotide sequence of the cDNA of human serum albumin, said nucleotide sequence is as follows:

1	asp ala his lys ser glu val ala his arg phe lys asp leu ala glu asp the lys	10	20
	GAT GCA CAC AAG AGT GAC GTT GCT CAT CGC TTT AAA GAT TTC GAA GAA AAT TTC AAA (170)		
21	ala leu val lle ala phe ala gln tyr leu gln gln cys pro phe glu asp his val lys leu val asn glu val thr glu phe ala		
	GCC TTG GTG ATT CCC TTT GCT CAG TAT CTT CAG CAG TGT CCA TTT GAA GAT CAT GCA AAA TTA GTC AAT GAA GTA ACT CAA TTT GCA (260)		
30	34	40	50
51	lys thr cys val ala asp glu ser ala glu asn oys asp lys ser leu his thr leu phe gly esp lys leu cys thr val ala thr leu	55	60
	AAA ACA TGT GTT GCT GAT GAG TCA GCT GAA AAT TGT GAC AAA TCA CTT CAT ACC CTT TTT CGA GAC GAA TTA TGC ACA GAT GCA ACT CTT (350)		
81	90 91	100 101	110 120
111	arg glu thr tyr gly glu met ala asp cys oys ala lys gln glu pro gly arg asn glu cys phe leu aln his lys asp asp asn dro	120	124
	CGT GAA ACC TAT GGT CAA ATG CCT GAC TGC TGT GCA AAA CAA CCT GCA AAT GAA TGC TTC TTG CAA CAC AAA GAT GAC AAC CCA (440)		
141	150	160	170
171	ala ala asp lys ala oys leu leu pro lys leu arg asp glu leu arg ser ser ala lys aln era leu lys cys	177	180
	CCT CCT GAT AAA GCT CCC TGC CTC GAG CTC GAT GAA CTT CGG GAT GAA CCC AAG CCT TCT GCT TCC AAT GAA CAG AGA CTC AGC TGT (710)		
201	ala ser leu gln lys phe gly glu arg ala phe lys ala val ala arg leu ser gln arg the pro lys ala glu phe ala glu	210	220
	CCC AGT CTC CAA AAA TTT GCA GAA ACA GCT TTC AAA GCA TGC GCA GAA CCT CCC CCC CCT GCT ACC AGC TTT GCA GAA (300)		
230			

231 val ser lys leu val thr asp leu thr lys val his thr glu cys his gly asp leu leu glu cys ala asp asp arg ala asp leu
 CTT TCC AAG TTA GTG ACA GAT CTT ACC AAA GTC CAC ACG GAA TCC TGC TCC CAT GGA GAT CTC CTT GAA TGT GCT GAT GAC AGC GAC CCTT (890)
 261 265 270 270 270 279 280 270 279 280 289 290
 ala lys tyr lle cys glu asn gln asp ser lle ser ser lys leu lys glu cys cys glu lys pro leu leu glu lys ser his cys lle
 CCC AAG TAT ATC TGT GAA AAT CAA GAT TCC AGT AAA CTC AAG GAA TGC TGT GAA AAA CCT CTC TTG GAA AAA TGT CAC TGC ATT (980)
 291 300 300 310 310 316 320
 ala glu val glu asn asp glu met pro ala asp leu pro ser leu ala ala asp phe val glu ser lys asp val cys lys asn tyr ala
 CCC GAA GTG GAA AAT GAT GAG ATG CCT GCT GAT GTC CCT GCT GAT TTA GCT CCT GCT GAT TTT GTT GCA AGT AAG GAT GTC ATT (1070)
 321 330 340 350 350 350 350
 glu ala lys asp val phe leu gly met phe leu tyr glu tyr ala arg arg his pro asp tyr ser val val leu leu arg leu ala
 CAC GCA AAC GAT GTC TTC TCC CCC ATG TTT TGC TAT GAA TAT GCA AGC CAT CCT GAT TAC TCT GTC CTC CTC AGA CTT CCC (1160)
 351 360 361 369 370 370 370
 glu ala lys asp val phe leu gly met phe leu tyr glu tyr ala lys val phe asp glu phe lys pro leu
 AAC ACA TAT GAA ACC ACT CTA GAG AAC TGC TGT CCC GCT GCA GAT CCT CAT GAA TGC TAT GCC AAA GTG TTC GAT GAA TTT AAA CCT CCT (1250)
 381 390 392 400 400 400 400
 val glu glu pro gln asn leu lle lys gln asn cys glu leu phe glu aln leu gln tyr lys phe gln asn ala leu leu val arg
 GTG GAA GAG CCT CAG AAT TTA ATC AAA CAA GCA ACT CCA ACT TCA ACT CTC TCA AGA AAC CTA GGA AAA GTG GGC AGC AAA TGT TGT AAA CAT (1340)
 411 420 430 437 438 440 440
 tyr thr lys val pro gln val ser thr pro thr leu val glu ser arg asn leu gly lys val lys phe gln asn ala leu leu val arg
 TAC ACC AAG AAA GTA CCC CAA GTG TCA ACT CCA ACT CTT GTA GAG CTC TCA AGA AAC CTA GGA AAA GTG GGC AGC AAA TGT TGT AAA CAT (1520)
 441 448 450 460 461 470 470
 pro glu ala lys arg met pro cys ala glu asp tyr leu ser val val leu asn gln leu cys val lys phe gln asn ala leu leu val
 CCT GCA AAA AGA ATG CCC TGT GCA GAA GAC TAT CTA TCC GTC GTC GTC TGT GTC CAT GAC AAA ACC CCA GTC AGT (1520)
 471 476 477 480 490 500 500
 asp arg val thr lys cys thr glu ser leu val asn arg arg pro cys phe ser ala leu glu val asp glu thr tyr val pro lys
 GAC AGA GTC ACC AAA TCC TGC AGA GAA TCC TGT GTC AAC GAC TCA TCC GAA GTC GAC GAA CAA ATC AAG AAA CAA ACT GCA CTT CCT (1700)
 501 510 514 520 530 530 530

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531	GAG CTC GTC AAA CAC AAG CCC ACG GCA ACA AAA GAC CAA CTC AAA GCT GTC ATT GAT TTC GCT GCT TTT GTC CAC AAG TGC TCC AAC (1790)
540	glu val lys his lys pro lys asp thr lys glu glu gln leu lys pro lys asp asp phe ala val met asp asp phe ala ala lys glu lys cys oys lys
550	558 559 560

ter ter
CATCTGAGCTTACCATGAGATAACGAAACAAATGAGATTCAAAGCTTATTCTATCTGTTTCTGTTGGTAAACCCCTCTAAACATAAAATTCTTTAA (2002)

TCATTTGGCCCTTTCTTCCTGCTTCATTAAATGGAAAGAA..... 20 20/8/1

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7. Nucleotide sequence coding for the prepeptide of human serum albumin, said nucleotide sequence is as follows:

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-18 p r o
Met Lys Trp Val Thr Phe Ile Ser Leu Asp Leu Asp Ser
GCT TTT TCT TCT GCA ACC CCC AAC CCC AAC GCA TGG CAC A
-10
-19

-1 -6 p r o -1
Ser Ala Tyr Ser Arg Gly Val Phe Arg Arg
TCC GCT TAT TCC AGG GGT GTC TTT CGT CGA

8. Nucleotide sequence coding for pro human serum albumin, said nucleotide sequence is as follows:

5	10	15	20	25	30	35
-6	-1	1	6	11	16	21
arg gly val phe arg arg esp ala his lys ser glu val ala his arg phe lys asp leu ala gln glu asn phe lys			arg gly val phe arg esp ala his lys ser glu val ala his arg phe lys asp leu ala gln glu asn phe lys			arg gly val phe arg esp ala his lys ser glu val ala his arg phe lys asp leu ala gln glu asn phe lys
ACG GGT GTG TTT CGT CCA GAT GCA CAC AAG AGT GAC GTT GCT CAT CGG TTT AAA GAT TTC GCA GAA AAT TCC AAA (170)			ACG GGT GTG TTT CGT CCA GAT GCA CAC AAG AGT GAC GTT GCT CAT CGG TTT AAA GAT TTC GCA GAA AAT TCC AAA (170)			ACG GGT GTG TTT CGT CCA GAT GCA CAC AAG AGT GAC GTT GCT CAT CGG TTT AAA GAT TTC GCA GAA AAT TCC AAA (170)
21	30	34	39	40	50	51
ala leu val lle ala phe ala gln tyr leu gln gln cys pro phe glu esp his val lys leu val asn glu val thr glu phe ala			ala leu val lle ala phe ala gln tyr leu gln gln cys pro phe glu esp his val lys leu val asn glu val thr glu phe ala			ala leu val lle ala phe ala gln tyr leu gln gln cys pro phe glu esp his val lys leu val asn glu val thr glu phe ala
GGC TTG GTC TTG ATT GCG TTT CCT CAG TAT CTT CAG CAG TGT CCA TTT GAA CAT CAT GCA TAA GCA GTC ATT GAA ACT CAA TTT GCA (260)			GGC TTG GTC TTG ATT GCG TTT CCT CAG TAT CTT CAG CAG TGT CCA TTT GAA CAT CAT GCA TAA GCA GTC ATT GAA ACT CAA TTT GCA (260)			GGC TTG GTC TTG ATT GCG TTT CCT CAG TAT CTT CAG CAG TGT CCA TTT GAA CAT CAT GCA TAA GCA GTC ATT GAA ACT CAA TTT GCA (260)
53	60	62	70	75	80	81
lys thr cys val ala asp glu ser ala glu asn oys esp lys ser leu his thr leu phe gly esp lys leu oys thr val ala thr leu			lys thr cys val ala asp glu ser ala glu asn oys esp lys ser leu his thr leu phe gly esp lys leu oys thr val ala thr leu			lys thr cys val ala asp glu ser ala glu asn oys esp lys ser leu his thr leu phe gly esp lys leu oys thr val ala thr leu
AAA ACA TGT GTC CCT GAT GAG TCA GCT GCA AAT TGT GAC AAA CCT GTC TGT GCA AAT GAA TCA CTT CAT ACC CTT TGT CGA GAC AAA TTA TGC ACA AAC CCA ACT CTT (350)			AAA ACA TGT GTC CCT GAT GAG TCA GCT GCA AAT TGT GAC AAA CCT GTC TGT GCA AAT GAA TCA CTT CAT ACC CTT TGT CGA GAC AAA TAC TTA TAT GAC AAC CCA ACT CTT (350)			AAA ACA TGT GTC CCT GAT GAG TCA GCT GCA AAT TGT GAC AAA CCT GTC TGT GCA AAT GAA TCA CTT CAT ACC CTT TGT CGA GAC AAA TAC TTA TAT GAC AAC CCA ACT CTT (350)
90	91	101	100	101	110	111
arg glu thr tyr gly glu met ala asp oys cys ala lys gln glu pro gly arg esp oys cys phe leu gln his lys asp asp asn pro			arg glu thr tyr gly glu met ala asp oys cys ala lys gln glu pro gly arg esp oys cys phe leu gln his lys asp asp asn pro			arg glu thr tyr gly glu met ala asp oys cys ala lys gln glu pro gly arg esp oys cys phe leu gln his lys asp asp asn pro
CGT GAA ACC TAT CCT GGT GAA ATG CCT GAC TCC TGT GCA AAA CAA GAA CCT GGG AGA AAT GAA TGC TTC TGT CAA CAC AAA GAT GAC ACA (440)			CGT GAA ACC TAT CCT GGT GAA ATG CCT GAC TCC TGT GCA AAA CAA GAA CCT GGG AGA AAT GAA TGC TTC TGT CAA CAC AAA GAT GAC ACA (440)			CGT GAA ACC TAT CCT GGT GAA ATG CCT GAC TCC TGT GCA AAA CAA GAA CCT GGG AGA AAT GAA TGC TTC TGT CAA CAC AAA GAT GAC ACA (440)
120	124	130	130	130	140	141
asn leu pro arg leu val arg pro glu val asp val met cys thr ala phe his esp asn glu glu thr phe leu lys tyr leu try			asn leu pro arg leu val arg pro glu val asp val met cys thr ala phe his esp asn glu glu thr phe leu lys tyr leu try			asn leu pro arg leu val arg pro glu val asp val met cys thr ala phe his esp asn glu glu thr phe leu lys tyr leu try
AAC CTC CCC CGA TTG GTC AGA CCA CAC GTC GAT GTC ATG TGC ACT GCT TTT CAT GAC TAT GAA ACC TAT AAA GCT GCT TTT ACA GAA TGT TGC CAA (330)			AAC CTC CCC CGA TTG GTC AGA CCA CAC GTC GAT GTC ATG TGC ACT GCT TTT CAT GAC TAT GAA ACC TAT AAA GCT GCT TTT ACA GAA TGT TGC CAA (330)			AAC CTC CCC CGA TTG GTC AGA CCA CAC GTC GAT GTC ATG TGC ACT GCT TTT CAT GAC TAT GAA ACC TAT AAA GCT GCT TTT ACA GAA TGT TGC CAA (330)
171	177	180	190	190	200	171
ala ala esp lys ala ala cys leu leu pro lys leu esp glu leu arg esp glu lys ala ser ser ala lys gln arg leu lys cys			ala ala esp lys ala ala cys leu leu pro lys leu esp glu leu arg esp glu lys ala ser ser ala lys gln arg leu lys cys			ala ala esp lys ala ala cys leu leu pro lys leu esp glu leu arg esp glu lys ala ser ser ala lys gln arg leu lys cys
GCT CCT GAT AAA CCT GGT GCC TCC CTC TTG CCA AAG CTC GAT GAA CCT CGG GAT GAA GTC TCC TGT CCC AAG GCT TCC TGT TGC CAA (710)			GCT CCT GAT AAA CCT GGT GCC TCC CTC TTG CCA AAG CTC GAT GAA CCT CGG GAT GAA GTC TCC TGT CCC AAG GCT TCC TGT TGC CAA (710)			GCT CCT GAT AAA CCT GGT GCC TCC CTC TTG CCA AAG CTC GAT GAA CCT CGG GAT GAA GTC TCC TGT CCC AAG GCT TCC TGT TGC CAA (710)
201	210	220	230	230	240	201
ala ser leu gln lys phe gly glu arg ala phe lys ala trp ala val ala arg leu ser gln arg phe ala glu glu			ala ser leu gln lys phe gly glu arg ala phe lys ala trp ala val ala arg leu ser gln arg phe ala glu glu			ala ser leu gln lys phe gly glu arg ala phe lys ala trp ala val ala arg leu ser gln arg phe ala glu glu
GCC ACT CTC CAA AAA TTT CGA GAA TGA GCT CCT CGC CTG AGC CAG AGA TTT CCC AAA GCT GAG TTT GCA GAA (300)			GCC ACT CTC CAA AAA TTT CGA GAA TGA GCT CCT CGC CTG AGC CAG AGA TTT CCC AAA GCT GAG TTT GCA GAA (300)			GCC ACT CTC CAA AAA TTT CGA GAA TGA GCT CCT CGC CTG AGC CAG AGA TTT CCC AAA GCT GAG TTT GCA GAA (300)

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9. Nucleotide sequence coding for the pre pro human serum albumin, said nucleotide sequence is as follows:

35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0
231	240	245	246	250	253	259	260
val ser lys leu val thr asp leu thr lys val his thr glu oys oys his glu asp leu glu cys ala asp asp arg ala asp leu							
GTT TCC AAG TTA GTC ACA GAT CTT ACC AAA GTC CAC ACC GAA TGC TCC CAT GCA TGT GAT CTC CTT GAA TGT GTC GAT GAC AGG GCG GAC CTT (490)							
261	265	270	278	279	280	289	290
ala lys tyr lle cys glu asn gln asp ser lle ser ser lys leu lys glu cys cys glu lys pro leu leu glu lys ser his cys lle							
CCC AAG TAT ATC TGT GAA AAT CAA GAT TCC ACT AAA CTC AAG GAA TCC TGT GAA AAA CCTG CTC TGC TGC AAA TCC CAC TGC ATT (980)							
291	300	310	316	320			
ala glu val glu asn asp glu met pro ala asp leu pro ser leu ala ala asp phe val glu ser lys asp val cys lys asn tyr ala							
CCC GAA GTG GAA AAT GAT GAG ATG CCT GCT GCT GAT TTT GTC GAA AGT AAG CAT GAT TGT GAA AAC TAT TAT GCT (1070)							
321	330	340	346	350			
ala lys asp val phe leu glu met phe leu tyr ala arg arg his pro asp tyr ser val val leu leu arg leu ala							
GAG GCA AAG GAT GTC GAT CCT GTC TGT GGC ATG TTT TGC TGC TGT GCA AGA GAT CCT CAT GCA AGG CAT CCT GAT TAC TCT GTC GTC CTC AGA CCT GCC (1160)							
351	360	361	369	370	380		
lys thr tyr glu thr leu glu lys oys cys ala ala ala asp pro his glu cys tyr ala lys val phe asp glu phe lys pro leu							
AAC ACA TAT GAA ACC ACT CTA CAG AAC TGC TGT GGC CCT GCT GCA GAT CCT CAT GAA TCC TAT GCC AAA GTC TTC GAT GAA TTT AAA CCT CCT (1250)							
381	390	392	400	410			
val glu glu pro gln asn leu lle lys gln asn cys glu leu phe glu gln leu gln tyr lys phe gln asn ala leu leu val arg							
GTC GAA GAG CCT CAG AAT TTA ATC AAA CAA ACT CTT GTC TCA ACT CCA ACT CTT GCA AAC CTA AGA AAC CTA GGA AAA GTC GGC AGC AAA TGT TGT AAA CAT (1340)							
411	420	430	437	438	440		
tyr thr lys lys val pro gln val ser thr pro thr leu val glu val ser arg asn leu gln lys val gln ser lys cys lys his							
TAC ACC AAC AAA GTC CCC CAA GTG TCA ACT CTT GCA AAC GAC TAT CTA TCC AAC CAG TTA TGT GAC AAA TGT TGT AAA CAT (1430)							
441	448	450	460	461			
pro glu ala lys arg met pro cys ala glu asp tyr leu ser val leu asn gln leu cys val leu his glu lys thr pro val ser							
CCT GAA GCA AAA AGA ATG CCC TGT GCA CAA GAC TAT CCA TCC AAC AGG CGA CCA TGC CTC AAC CAG TTA TGT GTC CAT GAG AAA AGC CCA GTC ACT (1520)							
471	476	477	480	490	500		
asp arg val thr lys oys cys thr glu ser leu val asn arg pro cys phe ser ala leu glu val asp glu thr tyr val pro lys							
GAC AGA GTC ACC AAA TGC TGC ACA GCA TCC ACC TTC CAT CCA GAT ATA TCC ACA CTT TCT GAG AAG GAC ACA TAC GCA CCT GTC GAT GAA ACT GCA CCT GTC ATT (1610)							
501	510	514			520		
glu phe asn ala glu thr phe thr phe his ala asp lle cys thr leu ser glu arg ala lys gln thr ala leu val							
GAG TTT ATT GCT GAA ACA TTC ACC TCC CAT CCA GAT ATA TCC ACA CTT TCT GAG AAG GAC ACA ATC AAG AAA CAA ACT GCA CCT GTC ATT (1700)							

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10. A nucleotide sequence according to any of claims 6 to 9, in essentially pure form.
11. A DNA transfer vector comprising a nucleotide sequence as defined in claim 5.
- 5 12. A DNA transfer vector according to claim 11, transferred to and replicated in a micro-organism.
13. A DNA transfer vector according to claim 12, which is a plasmid.
14. A DNA transfer vector according to claim 13, 10 wherein the plasmid is pBR322 or YEp6.
15. A process for preparing human serum albumin, which comprises culturing a micro-organism according to claim 5.
16. A DNA transfer vector according to any of 15 claims 12 to 14, or a process according to claim 15, wherein the micro-organism is a bacterium or yeast.
17. A vector or process according to claim 16, wherein the bacterium or yeast is E. coli or Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

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Restriction Endonuclease Map of Human Serum Albumin cDNA Clones

DHA36

